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[WHOLE No. 131.]

MILITARY ACADEMY.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF VISITERS.

No. 2.

MILITARY ACADEMY,

West Point, June 12, 1837.

Hon. THOMAS BENNET,

President of the Board of Visitors.

The committee on the department of moral, religious, and political instructions, make the following report:

Your committee have made such inquiries as were deemed necessary for the purpose of acquiring a correct knowledge of the department assigned to them as the subject of their consideration. They also attended the examination of the cadets from day to day "for the purpose of ascertaining their progress and improvement in the several branches of study and instruction" falling under that department. The examinations have been continued during eight hours of each day, commencing at six o'clock, A. M., and continuing to eight A. M.; resuming at nine A. M., and continuing to one P. M.; and, again, from two P. M. to four P. M. Those examinations, so far as they relate to this department, closed on Friday evening.

The examination of the cadets, upon the subject of moral philosophy, was entirely satisfactory to your committee; and it afforded great pleasure to perceive, in that exhibition, abundant evidence of the talents and industry of the Professor and cadets under his charge.

The examination on the subject of constitutional law, was also creditable to the parties concerned, considering the multifarious duties assigned to the Professor, and the limited time allotted by the regulations of the Academy to these studies. The progress and improvement of the cadets, in this important branch of their education, was not so great as, under other circumstances, might have been expected. According to the distribution of time, under the present regulations of the Academy, only two hours during each day are allowed for the study of moral and political science, and one hour each day for recitations in the sciences. By the regulations adopted by the proper authority, ethics is enumerated as one of the branches of knowledge required to be taught as comprising a complete course of education at the Military Academy. By the same regulations, it is declared that "ethics will include moral philosophy and the elements of national and political law." Of the ethical instruction and improvement, your committee have already spoken as entirely satisfactory. It is to be regretted that, for the reasons already stated, the committee cannot express themselves entirely satisfied with the proficiency of those examined on constitutional law; while the subject of national law is, for the same reason, entirely omitted in the present course of studies. The regulations of the army, as applicable to this Institution, expressly require that, in addition to a course of "practical military instruction" and "engineering," "the science of war" shall be taught. This branch of education may be well understood to extend, not only to those principles of the law military, which regulate the rights and duties of the officer and the soldier, but to the fundamental doctrines of international law, which, having been adopted as the rules of action by all civilized nations, regulate their mode of warfare, and distinguish it from the cruel butcheries of the savage. War, under any circumstances, is one of the greatest calamities which can befall a nation. If it must exist, it is

surely the duty of every people to mitigate its evils, by requiring that it shall be conducted according to the law of arms among civilized nations. Every cadet is intended to be qualified for command; and every commander may, in the ordinary prosecution of his duty, be placed in a situation where ignorance of international law would be an unpardonable disqualification for the discharge of his military duty. This disqualification might betray him into acts which would involve his country in a war, and tarnish the laurels won by his bravery. The value of this branch of education is acknowledged in civil pursuits; in military life, it appears to the committee, to be of still greater importance; and that it should receive its due attention in this Institution, cannot be too strongly urged upon the War Department.

From what has already been said, it will appear that, in the opinion of your committee, the principles of military law were intended, by the regulations, to be taught at this Academy. But these, also, with the exception of the army regulations, seem to receive no attention whatever. A knowledge of the rights and duties incidental to military life, the powers of military tribunals for the trial of offences, and the principles governing the trial, may do more than any thing else to secure to the officer the obedience to his station, and at the same time to protect the soldier from any unauthorized acts of violence and oppression. This must be the case where discipline and subordination, necessarily rigid, are sought to be enforced over individuals possessed of a high degree of intelligence and reason. Nothing will so readily secure the assent of such minds as a knowledge of the nature, extent, and just foundation of the authority requiring their obedience. This subject has been brought forcibly to the notice of your committee, by the opportunity which they embraced of attending the court martial which has recently been sitting at this Institution, for the trial of two of the cadets for offences against the regulations of the Academy. Witnesses were called upon to give evidence, who claimed to be excused from answering some of the questions put to them upon the ground that they could not do so without criminating themselves, and thereby subjecting themselves to the punishment sought to be inflicted upon the accused. This privilege was not allowed, and the reason assigned was, that "the witness was not himself upon trial, and, therefore, could not criminate himself." If this privilege is to be denied to every witness upon the ground that he is not himself upon trial, it can never be allowed to any witness, because no witness is ever upon trial at the same time, and in the same cause, in which he is giving his evidence. If a witness voluntarily consents to cover himself with infamy, upon a promise of pardon, for the purpose of convicting a companion in guilt, it is his privilege to do so. But to place him, against his consent and remonstrance, in a condition in which he must subject himself to punishment and reproach on the one side, or to the guilt of perjury on the other, is leading him into such powerful temptation to falsify as ought not to receive favor any where; and more particularly in an Institution designed to establish the morals, as well as enlighten the minds, of the youth under its instruction. These observations are not designed to cast the slightest censure upon the respectable officers of the courts martial. These gentlemen, including the accomplished Judge Advocate, are highly intelligent, and conducted the trial, not only with strict impartiality, but, as your committee understand, in conformity with the practice in this respect which has prevailed at the Aca-

demey. But the existence of such a practice serves to show a defect in the course of studies at this seat of military learning; for there can be no doubt that, so far as witnesses are concerned, it has resulted in a total subversion of a privilege guaranteed to the soldier as well as the citizen, recognized by the law military* as well as the common law, consistent with the purest morality, as well as the noblest feelings of the human heart, and reposing upon the broad foundation of that holy orison "lead us not into temptation."

The committee have deemed it their duty to speak plainly upon the subjects of knowledge so necessary in military life, because the constitutional authority of Congress, to establish this Institution, depends upon its connexion with the military establishment of the country, and the purposes of national defence. It is the pleasure of the nation that those entrusted with the command of its forces should be gentlemen of correct morals and general science. As the hills of the Hudson have constantly answered, in faithful reverberations to the sounds of the morning and evening gun at this place, so the hearts of the American People have continually responded, with equal fidelity, to every effort of the public authorities for the inculcation of general science in this Institution. That general science is highly necessary to the purposes of national defence, is fully admitted by your committee; but it is equally true that this would be insufficient for these purposes, unless the whole science of war, including the elements of martial and international law, shall occupy the prominent ground intended by the founders of this interesting military school. By the act of Congress of April 14, 1818, it is declared, among other provisions reducing the military peace establishment, that there shall be "one chaplain stationed at the Military Academy at West Point, who shall be professor of geography, history, and ethics, with the pay and emoluments allowed the professor of mathematics." This responsible station is, and has been for a considerable time, held by the Rev. Thomas Warner. He is a clergyman of the Episcopal Church, and, in addition to his duties as professor of ethics, in quality of chaplain performs divine service every Sabbath in the chapel erected for the purpose. By his invitation, two of your committee, of different denominations, occupied the pulpit during the last Sabbath, one in the forenoon, and the other in the afternoon, for the purpose of religious instruction and divine worship. It is his practice, the committee understand, to extend the same liberality to respectable clergymen of every denomination. The chaplain must necessarily be appointed from among some one of the many denominations abounding in this country of religious liberty and toleration, and the purse of the nation, supplied by all persuasions, must necessarily contribute to his support. If he had no other duties than those of chaplain to perform, there might be just reason to apprehend evil, arising from that tendency of the human mind which too frequently exhibits itself in the pulpit in polemical discussions upon doctrinal questions on which the religious community are divided in opinion. These discussions, however important they may be to particular denominations, cannot, in a National Institution, designed for the benefit of all, attended by all, and supported by all, be regarded otherwise than with great disfavor. Exact justice cannot be done to all denominations, where the chaplain must necessarily belong to only one; but the act of Congress establishes a compromise, which as nearly approaches to equality in this respect, as is consistent with the present condition of the religious world. That act, in requiring that the chaplain "shall also be professor of ethics," and the regulations of the Academy, in enjoining that ethics shall include "the elements of national and political law," have furnished to the people a guaranty that the time and talents of the chaplain shall be largely

devoted to the inculcation of those great doctrines of private and public morality in which all denominations agree; and without the observance of which no community can hold a place among civilized nations. A chaplain, competent to teach the doctrines of moral philosophy, and properly imbued with its principles, would always feel too strong a sense of the moral obligation he was under to the American Public, from whose purse he derived his subsistence, to allow him to prostitute the influence of his clerical station to the dissemination of the peculiar opinions of the sect to which he belonged. He must necessarily possess enlarged views, and his time being greatly devoted to these liberalizing pursuits, would undoubtedly secure their continuance. To the happy union of ethics with religious instructions may be ascribed the confidence which the present professor has secured among the public at large and the cadets in particular. Religion and morality should go hand in hand. There should not be even the appearance of a separation. The great evil, which is now afflicting, dividing, and sowing the seeds of all uncharitableness in the religious community, is the too frequent neglect of the doctrines of moral philosophy for the purpose of embarking in sectarian discussions. The establishment of a distinct professorship of ethics might seem to give countenance to this practical divorce, where the union is necessary to the usefulness of both, and where it is of a nature too sacred, and resting upon authority too high, to be put asunder by the hand of man. The separation ought to be discountenanced, as tending to bring into disrepute among the American People an Institution which has been fostered with much care and anxiety, and which, if properly managed, is calculated to be productive of great good. Still, some remedy ought to be provided for the existing evils in regard to the department assigned to the consideration of your committee. It is not within the reach of human capacity for one individual to discharge all the duties which ought to be performed by the chaplain and professor of ethics. Nor is it just that he should be denied the privilege of occasional absence for recreation, allowed by the regulations to the other professors.

The committee beg leave to state that, in their opinion, the subject of *rhetoric* does not occupy the place in the course of Academic study which its importance demands. The duties of the military officer frequently impose upon him the necessity of carrying on important correspondence, and require an intimate acquaintance with the English language. Most of the cadets enter the Academy unacquainted with this branch of study, and they must either obtain it here, or enter the service without it. Your committee would, therefore, recommend that the study of English Grammar and the practice of composition be commenced during the first year of the course of study, and prosecuted at intervals during the succeeding years, so that every cadet shall have the opportunity afforded of forming a correct, manly, and fluent style.

The committee, having fully and anxiously considered the subjects referred to them, unanimously recommend to the Board to urge, in their general report, the following changes in reference to this department.

1. That proper means be immediately taken to secure to the cadets ample instruction in the "elements of national and political law."
2. That proper means be also taken to secure a due attention to the subject of military law, as forming an important consideration connected with the "science of war" required to be taught in this Academy.
3. That two competent assistant professors of ethics shall be furnished, by detailing officers from the army or otherwise, for the purpose of aiding the present professor, and thus securing ample instruction in the various branches of education assigned to this department.

4. That so much of the unexpended appropriations

* Macomb on Martial Law, 121, 99—Delaphin, 216.

made for the increase and expenses of the library, as can be spared for the purpose, be applied to the purchase of works for the use of this department. The library, so far as the committee could perceive for themselves, and understand from the professor, is lamentably defective in this particular.

5. That the study of rhetoric be commenced during the first year of the Academic course, and prosecuted at intervals to the close.

6. And lastly, that all the professors, (including of course the chaplain,) be placed upon the same ground, in the regulations respecting occasional absence on furlough for the purposes of health and recreation.

All which is respectfully submitted,
ELLIS LEWIS, *Chairman*.

No. 3.

Report of Committee on Pure Mathematics.

The Committee on the *Pure Mathematics* beg leave respectfully to report to the Board of Visitors, that they have attended carefully to the duty assigned them. They have found in this department no deficiencies to report. The course of instruction pursued in the Academy is extensive, and admirably adapted, both to discipline the minds of the pupils into habits of patient thought, and to prepare them for the study of the many and important branches of science, which can be successfully cultivated only by help of the powerful instrument of investigation and analysis furnished by the *Pure Mathematics*. The members of the junior classes have been taught, and, your committee are satisfied, well taught, the various subjects of Algebra, Plane Geometry, Trigonometry, Descriptive Geometry, the History of Shades, Shadows, and Perspective, Analytical Geometry, and the Differential and Integral Calculus.

Your committee have been highly gratified with the examination upon these several subjects. The accuracy and promptitude with which the young men, in general, demonstrated the propositions assigned to them, and answered all the questions put, give sufficient evidence of diligence and faithfulness on the part both of the teacher and the taught. In proof of the excellency of the system of instruction and discipline pursued, the committee would call the attention of the Board of Visitors to the manifestation of thorough scholarship given, almost without exception, by the members even of the lower sections of the different classes.

Signed on behalf of the committee.

ALBERT B. DOD, *Chairman*.

WEST POINT, June, 15 1837.

No. 4.

Report of Committee on Applied Mathematics.

The committee appointed on the *Applied Mathematics*, including Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Geology, beg leave respectfully to report:

The department of the *Pure Mathematics* furnishes the peculiar language in which a great part of the truths of Mechanics, Optics, Astronomy, and other branches of the *Applied Mathematics*, (*Mathematiques appliquées*), can be most conveniently expressed; and in respect to exactness, delicacy, flexibility, and power of expression, this branch of language stands unrivalled. It is by the aid of this peculiar language that the profound and delicate researches of the mathematicians and philosophers of the present and last century have been conducted to a successful issue, and without it their labors must have been comparatively unfruitful in important results. Hence the abstruse and difficult sciences of the *Applied Mathematics* have advanced in proportion as the various branches of the *Pure Mathematics* have been successfully cultivated. Sir Isaac Newton was compelled to invent the fluxionary calculus, before he could successfully investigate the profound truths contained in his *Principia*; and it was necessary that a century should be employed in extending and maturing this calculus, by such men as

Clairault, Euler, and La Grange, before it was possible that the *Mecanique Céleste* of La Place could be written.

The elements of the *Applied Mathematics* have been taught in the Academy from its origin, and it is not known to the committee that any difference of opinion in respect to their value has ever existed among the Visitors. They are fundamental in their character and claims to attention, and are an indispensable part of the education of the accomplished citizen soldier.— Their importance, as the committee believe, is equally unquestioned and unquestionable. These circumstances have rendered it unnecessary for the committee, in their judgment, to do more than satisfy themselves that these sciences have been actually taught in the Academy in a manner, and with a degree of success, corresponding with their importance.

To this end, a portion of their attention has been given to an examination of the text books in use in this department of instruction. These are, 1. Bouchard's *Mechanics*, translated by Professor Courtenay, and adapted to the use of the Academy. 2. Roget's treatises of electricity and magnetism, prepared by the author under the patronage of the (English) Society for the diffusion of Useful Knowledge. 3. Sir David Brewster's *Optics*. 4. Gummete's *Astronomy*. 5. Turner's *Chemistry*.

After a careful examination, the committee think these treatises well adapted to instruction in the respective sciences of which they treat. In respect to their style of research, the analytical method of demonstration, interspersed occasionally for the sake of variety of proof and illustration with the synthetical, is used; and they contain numerous examples of its peculiar beauty, symmetry and power, so far as the elements of those sciences admit. In this respect, as well as in others to which the committee need not, on this occasion, advert, these works exhibit a most gratifying improvement over those treatises on the same subjects which, within a few years, were in general use in our universities, colleges, and other higher seminaries of instruction. And without dwelling on the topic, the committee may be justified in observing, that the professors of this Institution, by introducing an improved style of instruction in mathematics pure and applied, have exerted in those important departments an indirect but extensive beneficial influence in all the higher seminaries of education in the country.

In the demonstrations and illustrations of this abstruse department of the exact sciences, the committee were generally well satisfied with the performances of the cadets.

In almost every instance, they went through the demonstrations and other exercises assigned them, however complicated they might be, with a gratifying degree of promptness, accuracy, and general intelligence. Many questions were put to the young men by the members of the Board, well calculated to test their knowledge, which were generally answered promptly and satisfactorily. They were often subjected to very severe tests during the course of the examination. The committee are assured that diligent use has been made of the philosophical apparatus, in illustrating the several branches of this department. And in this connexion it seems proper to observe, that the room in which the philosophical apparatus is kept is too small. Some of the most valuable instruments are for want of room crowded together so closely, and are placed on shelves so high, and otherwise so inconvenient, that they are in danger of being broken every time they are taken down for use. The committee have been informed, however, that this inconvenience will be remedied, when the edifice now erecting is finished.

The attention of the committee has been particularly drawn to the department of Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Geology. The advances made in these kindred sciences, during the present century, are among the

great triumphs of the age in which we live; and the course of instruction in the Academy must be imperfect while this department continues to labor under its present disadvantages. The committee think it their duty to bring these disadvantages distinctly to the notice of the Visitors.

Most, if not all, the disadvantages under which this important department labors, may be traced to the fact that it has never been established by act of Congress; one consequence of this fact has been, that the instruction in Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Geology, has been given by officers of the army temporarily designated for the purpose. Those officers have performed duties as laborious and responsible as those of any of the Professors of the Academy, without receiving, the committee are assured, any compensation for their services, except a small allowance, which has been annually appropriated by Congress, during the last two years, but of the continuance of which there is no reasonable assurance. Another consequence of the same fact is, that the acting Professor of Chemistry, &c. being constantly liable to be ordered away from the Academy on ordinary military duty, can feel no sense of security in his situation, and therefore has not the same inducement, which may well influence the other Professors, to perfect himself in his course; since when, by long service and experience, he may have rendered himself most competent to give instruction, he may be ordered to other duties. The committee learn too, that there has lately been but one officer detailed as an assistant in the department of Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Geology, and that the whole of his time, as well as nearly all the time of the acting professor, having been required to give the requisite instruction in *Chemistry*, the highly important branches of Mineralogy and Geology have been almost entirely neglected during several years past. Another assistant is necessary to allow instruction to be given in these branches, as is enjoined in the course of studies prescribed for the Academy, (See Regulations of the U. S. Military Academy, p. 16.)

The collection of mineralogical specimens belonging to the Academy is considerable; large enough, perhaps for the purpose of ordinary instruction. Of geological specimens and drawings, the Institution is almost entirely destitute; although it may be safely affirmed, that instruction cannot be rendered effective without them. Drawings in series, exhibiting the stratification of rocks, and other geographical phenomena, have been brought to great perfection, and may be purchased on reasonable terms.

In examining the chemical laboratory and mineralogical cabinet, the very great importance of several changes and improvements forced itself on the attention of the committee.

The laboratory is by far too small, and the delicate and costly instruments are exposed, for want of a separate apartment in which to keep them, to the corrosive gases which are evolved in the course of the experiments. Besides a chemical laboratory in a place peculiarly exposed to danger from fire, accidental explosions, &c., and in consequence of its situation in the same building with the library and philosophical apparatus, these valuable portions of the property of the Academy are in constant and imminent hazard of being destroyed. A separate building, large enough to meet the wants of the chemical, mineralogical, and geological department, is imperatively called for by the best interests of the Institution.

The committee, at the risk of becoming tedious, beg leave to ask the further indulgence of the Board, and to claim its still further attention in behalf of the subjects of mineralogy and geology. No place in the United States, they are well satisfied, possesses equal advantages with West Point, for collecting an extensive mineralogical and geological cabinet at a small expense. The first step is, to appropriate suitable rooms for the purpose; and the next, to classify and arrange the present cabinet in the most approved order.

This being done, if an invitation were given by the Department of War to the officers of the army stationed at the various military posts in the United States, to collect and send mineralogical and geological specimens in aid of the cabinet, no doubt is entertained that the invitation would be generally responded to, and the collection would rapidly increase. Another way of increasing the cabinet would be, to make exchanges of specimens with individuals and other institutions. To carry this plan into effect, the professor of this department ought to have a small appropriation at his command, with which to pay the expense of the transportation of minerals and other incidental expenses. It is believed, that the numerous graduates would cheerfully lend their aid in furtherance of a plan of this kind, and that a large and very valuable collection, both in mineralogy and geology, might be made in a few years, and with a very moderate expense to the Government.

On the ground of the preceding facts and arguments, the committee recommend to the Board the adoption of the following resolutions, to wit:

1. That the department of chemistry, mineralogy, and geology, ought to be established by law, on the same footing with the department of mathematics, to wit: with a professor and two assistant professors, to receive the same pay and emoluments, respectively, which are received by the professor of mathematics and his assistants.

2. That a suitable building ought to be erected for the accommodation of the department of chemistry, mineralogy, and geology, apart from the other buildings of the Academy, and furnished with the fixtures and other conveniences necessary for successful instruction.

3. That an appropriation of 400 dollars be recommended for increasing the mineralogical and geological cabinet, by the purchase of specimens, 200 dollars for the purchase of a set of geological drawings, and an annual appropriation of 100 dollars, to pay the expense of the transportation of such specimens in this department as may be obtained by exchanges, or received as presents. All which is respectfully submitted,

J. ADAMS, *Chairman*.

WEST POINT, U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY,

June 15, 1837.

No. 5.

Report of Committee on Internal Police and Discipline.

The committee, to whom was referred the subject of the Internal Police and Discipline of the Institution, report:

1st. That, accompanied by several of the Professors detailed by Col. De Russey, they visited the Hospital Barracks, and were conducted through the various apartments by the Surgeon, and are happy in stating that every thing had a clean, neat, and comfortable appearance; that they found but one cadet sick, and on reference to the Hospital books and report of the Surgeon, not over eight sick, on an average, for several years past, and but three deaths in ten years—a strong proof of the great care, attention, and skill of the officers in this department, and the healthfulness of the Point.

2d. The Barracks, for the accommodation of the cadets, remarkably clean, and as comfortable as the construction of the buildings will admit of; and your committee beg leave to reiterate the statements of several former Boards of Visitors as to the construction of all the Buildings, and do most earnestly recommend to the Secretary of War the importance in having this matter attended to by the proper authorities.

3d. *The Commons or Buildings.* We highly approve of the arrangements made by the Superintendent. It insures the cadets a good and wholesome supply of food, and on equitable terms, averaging from \$10 to \$12 per month, according to the market's rise or fall of produce. The steward, by this arrange-

ment, has no object to give the cadets scanty and inferior provisions, &c. His expenditures are all sustained by proper vouchers, and audited by a committee of officers, one of whom is the Major Commandant of the corps.

4th. The arrangement for the disbursement of the funds and pay of the cadets, to wit: the supply of clothing, books, &c., display a care and economy highly commendable.

Although not directly connected with our report, yet we have examined into the condition of all the buildings; we state that the rooms appropriated for the Professors of Chemistry, and Natural and Experimental Philosophy, and the apartment for Mineral and Geological Specimens, are quite inadequate, and the Philosophical apparatus is constantly subjected to injury and destruction.

JAMES S. BULLOCK, *Chairman.*

WEST POINT, June 16, 1837.

No. 6.

Report of the Fiscal Committee.

The committee to whom was referred the fiscal concerns of the institution, beg leave to report, that they have attempted a discharge of the duties assigned them by the Board, and after such inquiries as were deemed necessary to a proper understanding of the subject committed to their care, give the following hasty detail as the result of their labors; they would, however, premise, that it seems to them that the Government has the most ample security for an account of the amounts of disbursements intended for the Institution, by its connexion and accountability to the Treasury, and other offices of the Government. The committee visited the offices, and inspected the books and abstracts of the Paymaster and Quartermaster's departments, and are happy to inform the Board that they seemed, as far as they could learn from a cursory examination, to be kept with neatness, precision, and system. The committee, conceiving it to be within the scope of their duty, made the further inquiry, what sums had been appropriated by Congress during the preceding and present year, and what amounts remained on hand of

the miscellaneous objects of expenditure; and received an answer from the department that the sum of \$28,097 27-100ths remained in his hands on the 31st of December, A. D. 1836, of the unexpended balances of the appropriations of former years; for the particulars of which, and a thorough understanding of the various amounts appropriated and expended, for the years of 1836 and 1837, reference is made to documents marked A and B, which have been furnished them by the department, and which the committee ask, may be considered as a part of their report, in order to a proper understanding of the same. The committee further report that, in obedience to a resolution of the Board, adopted on the 15th inst., requiring other and further information of the department respecting the precise amount of money in his hands for the extraordinary expenses of the Institution, and when it was deposited, which last call for information has been, by a letter of the superintendent, fully answered and explained; in which he states that a balance of \$49,519 27-100ths remain in his hands of the unexpended appropriations for the various uses and departments of the Institution, and that the same is deposited in the Mechanics' Bank of New York, and that the balance of the appropriation for the present year of \$33,930 75-100ths remains in the Treasury of the United States; all which, without pretending to suggest at this late period of the session of the Board what should be done, and leaving it to the discretion of the whole Board to direct in this matter, is most respectfully submitted.

In conclusion, the committee suggest the propriety of hereafter paying the Annual Visitors of this institution either a per diem allowance sufficient to cover actual expenses, or otherwise require the visitor to keep a detailed account of expenses whilst coming to this place, remaining here, and returning home, and let the Government pay it, as it is humbly conceived that every public servant is, or ought to be, worth his expenses; which suggestion is, in addition to the above, respectfully submitted to the consideration of the Board, and through them to the War Department.

JAMES ROGERS,

June 16, A. D. 1837.

Chairman.

STATEMENT of Disbursements on account of the United States Military Academy, at West Point, New York, in the year 1836, by Lieutenant Colonel R. E. DE RUSSY, United States Engineer, and Superintendent United States Military Academy.

HEADS OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Overrun of former appropriations.	Unexpended of former appropriations.	Appropriations for 1836.	Applicable for 1836.	Expended in 1836.	Amount unexpended.	Am't over-run.
For defraying expenses Board Visitors,	332 48	-	2,382 48	2,050 00	2,057 84	-	7 84
For fuel, forage, stationery, printing, &c.	-	6,783 46	12,535 00	19,318 46	6,927 73	12,390 73	
For repairs and improvements,	-	53 75	9,066 00	9,119 75	7,411 46	1,708 29	
For pay of Adjutant and Quartermasters' clerks,	-	-	950 00	950 00	950 00	-	
For philosophical apparatus,	-	1,585 00	300 00	1,885 00	115 28	1,769 72	
For models for Dep't of Engineering,	-	2,484 77	500 00	2,984 77	210 08	2,774 69	
For the Departments of Drawing, Chemistry, and Mathematics,	-	1,498 37	1,235 00	2,733 37	479 91	2,253 46	
For the purchase and repair of instruments for the band,	-	-	392 00	392 00	278 36	113 64	
For incidental expenses of the Department of Artillery,	-	-	50 00	50 00	50 00	-	
For increase and expenses of Library,	-	1,407 25	800 00	2,207 25	767 08	1,440 17	
For Department of Mineralogy, &c.	-	1,838 88	-	1,838 88	75 85	1,763 03	
For miscel. and incidental expenses,	-	67 15	2,293 00	2,360 15	1,979 26	380 89	
For completing the Chapel,	-	34 81	3,500 00	3,534 81	3,280 64	254 17	
For the erection of a building for military and other exercises,	-	14,915 34	-	14,915 34	11,966 86	2,948 48	
For compensation to the acting Professor of Chemistry,	-	-	600 00	600 00	300 00	300 00	
	332 48	30,668 78	34,603 48	64,939 78	36,850 35	28,097 27	7 84

STATEMENT of Disbursements on account of the United States Military Academy, at West Point, New York, in the first quarter of the year 1837, by Lieutenant Colonel R. E. DE RUSSY, United States Engineer, and Superintendent United States Military Academy.

HEADS OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Overrun of former appropriations.	Unexpended of former appropriations.	Appropriated for 1837.	Applicable for 1837.	Expended for 1st quarter of 1837.	Amount unexpended.	Am't over-run.
For defraying expenses Board Visitors,	7 84	-	2,007 84	2,000 00	-	2,000 00	
For fuel, stationery, printing, transportation, postage,	-	12,390 73	8,000 00	20,390 73	5,920 41	14,470 32	
For repairs and improvements,	-	1,708 29	10,178 25	11,886 54	741 30	11,145 24	
For pay of Adjutant and Quartermasters' clerks,	-	-	950 00	950 00	237 50	712 50	
For philosophical apparatus,	-	1,769 72	300 00	2,069 72	15 00	2,054 72	
For models for Dep't of Engineering,	-	2,774 69	300 00	3,074 69	-	3,094 69	
For Department of Drawing, Chemistry, and Mathematics,	-	2,253 46	856 00	3,103 46	186 47	2,916 99	
For the purchase and repairs of instruments for the band,	-	113 64	-	113 64	61 75	51 89	
For incidental expenses of the Department of artillery,	-	-	300 00	300 00	13 50	286 50	
For increase and expenses of Library,	-	1,440 17	600 00	2,040 17	21 12	2,019 05	
For Department of Mineralogy, &c.	-	1,763 03	-	1,763 03	74 00	1,689 03	
For miscel. and incidental expenses,	-	380 89	1,777 50	2,158 39	62 31	2,096 08	
For completing the Chapel,	-	254 17	1,253 35	1,507 52	1,507 52		
For the building for military and other exercises,	-	2,948 48	30,000 00	32,948 48	1,494 53	31,453 95	
For compensation to the acting Professor of Chemistry,	-	300 00	300 00	600 00	-	600 00	
For a building to contain public stores,	-	-	1,500 00	1,500 00	-	1,500 00	
For yard and workshops,	-	-	8,000 00	8,000 00	-	8,000 00	
For new barracks for U. S. M. detachm't,	-	-	4,000 00	4,000 00	-	4,000 00	
For grading grounds and removing temporary buildings,	-	-	350 00	350 00	-	350 00	
For a painting room for Prof. of Drawing,	-	-	800 00	800 00	-	800 00	
	7 84	28,097 27	71,466 94	99,556 37	10,335 41	89,220 96	

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

THE EUPHRATES EXPEDITION.—The Pembroke, 74, which arrived at Plymouth on Sunday last, brought home the surviving officers and men of the Euphrates expedition, with the exception of Col. Chesney, who, early in February, intended to go from Bagdad to Bushire, and from thence to Bombay, to endeavour to arrange with the Indian Government in carrying out the plan of a mail communication between India and England, by steam up the Euphrates.

There appears no doubt, notwithstanding the disasters which have attended this preparatory expedition, that with steamers adapted for the purpose, and when the navigation of the river is a little better known by experience in passing up and down, the passage from Bussorah to Beles may be made in twenty days, even allowing for anchoring in the darkest part of the nights, which on the first onset would be necessary; but when the river became known, the distance might be gone over in fifteen days. Beles is only about 100 miles from the Bay of Antioch, in the Mediterranean, a comparatively civilized part of Syria, over which distance the mail bags might be rapidly conveyed to a steamer, which could be periodically ready; the distance from Bussorah to Bombay would occupy a good steamer ten days; from Antioch to England, unless bad weather prevailed, never occupy more than three weeks; so that when the system shall be brought into full play, the communication between Bombay and England might be fairly calculated as not exceeding fifty days. The expedition, on its way down, was a little annoyed by Arabs, a new tribe of whom was found at about every eighty miles, and who, generally speaking, are in deplorable poverty; they eagerly accepted the presents which were given, but were always refused tribute, which they invariably demanded. It is a ques-

tion, therefore, whether these Arabs would always peaceably allow steam traffick to be carried on this noble river, as it would be a considerable time before they would be satisfied that the advantages of fair trading would equal the tribute and plunder which they now casually pick up. Col Chesney, while at the mouth of the Euphrates, surveyed that river from the sea to its junction with the Tigris, and from thence up to Bagdad, and some distance beyond. A most successful trade will at no great distance of time be created in this direction, and also up the Karoon river, for a distance of 140 miles from Bussorah, in the direction of Ispahan, to a town called Abway, above which are some heavy rapids not navigable, but beyond which portage the adventurers were told boats could be used with safety, and to considerable distance eastward.

On the 25th January, 22 officers and men left Bagdad on their return overland to the Mediterranean; they were attended by a few Arabs of various tribes, for the purpose of explaining who they were as they went along, being under the nominal protection of Ibrahim Pacha, the heir to the Egyptian throne; and these men they found very useful, as they averted several threatened attacks, and in one instance from a party of 1500 horsemen. They crossed the Euphrates river at the spot where their steamer was sunk, and where she now lies bottom upwards, on the 30th of that month; reached Palmyra on the 8th February, and Damascus on the 13th, Delbec on the 21st, and got a view of the Mediterranean on the 24th at Beirut, whence they in a few days after embarked in the Blazer steamer, Lieut. Waugh. The steamer at Bagdad was left in charge of Mr. Hector, the Consul, and he intends to employ it in making regular trips for goods and passengers to Bussorah and Bushire, a distance of nearly 500 miles.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

SHIP GEORGE.—It was stated in a paragraph from a Calcutta paper, that a service of plate had been awarded to the captain of this ship for his human assistance to the passengers and crew of a British ship.—The following particulars of the circumstances, which gave occasion for the compliment, are extracted from the Log Book of the ship *Heroine*, from London to Calcutta.

"16th of November, 1836, 6 A. M. After several days of anxious watching, we at last observed a sail about ten miles to windward, steering the same as ourselves, N. N. W. The ensign and signal, "I wish to speak to you," were hoisted in conspicuous parts.—The stranger now bears towards us. Passengers all in the "qui vive," and once more our countenances beamed with joy at the prospect of assistance. The gallant ship came most beautifully under our stern, and her commander inquired if we were "in want of assistance?" On an affirmative reply being returned, the y hove to immediately. We then read on her stern "George Salem, a well known trader to Bengal. The cockle shell so unwillingly supplied us by the "Navarino," served to convey the 2d mate and myself to the "George," Capt. Balch, from Salem to Calcutta, out 103 days.

It will be difficult to describe the kind reception we met with on board of this hospitable American, who immediately offered whatever we required; and presently her boat, as well as ours, began loading with flour, biscuits, bread and fine fish, pork, beef, some ropes, and half the quantity of potatoes remaining.—The handsome manner in which these were given out, and the kind feeling shown by the commander, officers, and crew of the *George*, considerably enhanced the value of their service. Even our men were supplied by the American crew with tobacco, cigars, &c. Capt. McCarthy's feelings were quite overpowered, and he could not help going on board the American, personally to thank them. Myself and some of the passengers who were particularly anxious to get up to Calcutta without delay, were welcome, and most handsomely accommodated by the captain, supercargo, and chief mate, (the latter giving up his cabin,) and I believe I need not say much to convince you that we met with the noblest feelings of sympathy and kindness during the few days we were under the command of captain Balch.

NAVAL SURGEONS.

To the Hon. MAHLON DICKERSON,
Secretary of the Navy.

As the head of this important branch of our public service, over whose interest you have most faithfully presided for several years—with the details of which you must be familiar; and, as I am confident that you honestly desire that all branches of the service should be dealt with alike, I would, with respect, call your attention to the Medical Corps.

Of this body of men I think we may say, without being accused of vain boasting, that they are equal to any body of professional men that could be selected from any class of men in our country, for education, intelligence, scientific acquirements, or professional efficiency.

This high standing of the corps has been effected by rigid and repeated examinations, which the candidates are obliged to undergo before they are permanently settled in the service, and which have been in operation for the last 14 years, and have been productive of such benefits that they have recently been adopted in the army. A very liberal regulation of the Navy Department has also contributed in an eminent degree to produce this result. I allude to the allowance annually made for the admission of Navy Surgeons to the summer course of Medical Instructions in this city; and I trust there will soon be a moderate addition to this sum, which will entitle them all to a constant access, during summer and winter, to the Lectures and Anatomical Rooms, where they will

witness, and be able to practise on the dead body, all the operations in surgery which they are liable to be called upon to perform, without a moment's warning, and which can only be performed with proper skill and success by operators who are in constant practice with the knife.

Our gallant tars, who have all the dangers of "battle-fire and wreck," when mangled by the shot of an enemy, should have the best professional aid the country can afford; and, by pursuing this course, it can be secured to them; and it will also prove a great incentive to attach able and useful men to the service.

In other respects, the Medical Staff have, however, not been improved. It is well known that they are more at sea than any other class of officers in the service, and that there is also a greater fatality among them; probably arising from their exposure to the sick and dying on board ships and in hospitals, and loss of rest at night, when exposed to malaria and the malignant diseases of the tropics; and that, while there has been a large increase of our naval force at home and abroad, and all classes of officers almost doubled since the late war, *the Medical corps has been reduced.* By referring to the Navy Register it will be found there were,

	In 1815.	At present,	1837.
Captains,	32	50	nearly doubled.
Commanders,	18	50	do tripled,
Lieutenants,	150	275	do doubled,
Surgeons,	48	50	
Assis't Surgeons,	71	50	reduced 21.

The few surgeons in the service are almost constantly kept at sea, and the time when they are arduously employed at Navy Yards and Hospitals seems to be regarded as an equivalent to a leave of absence in other grades. One of the surgeons promoted in 1831, although but in his eleventh year in the navy, has been three full cruises—nine years in the South Seas and Pacific, which is equal to being exiled from his native land. The pay of surgeons is also much less than any other class of officers; they are obliged to acquire a most expensive profession, be at least 21 years of age before they enter, and undergo two rigid examinations, and serve a long apprenticeship before they are promoted; and after all this time and labor, their pay for the first year is only \$1000 per annum, which is much less than a Lieutenant receives, who is much younger, and has higher hopes and emoluments in store for him.

Many of the senior surgeons are becoming superannuated and worn down with disease, and long and faithful services, and require repose in the evening of their days; while the actual wants of the service requires an increase of this part of our navy to officer the ships ordered to be commissioned by the last Congress.

35 surgeons are required at sea.
18 do do on shore stations.
—53 do on constant duty.
54 Assistant surgeons are required at sea.
14 do do on shore stations.
68 Assistant Surgeons are required on constant duty; whereas there are but 30 of either grade in the service.

During the last session of Congress, when there was a large list of promotions in all classes of officers, the Medical officers were scarcely touched, although an increase of their grade was more loudly called for than any class of officers in the service.

I trust that the above estimates, which are carefully taken from the last appropriation bill for the navy, will clearly prove that an increase of at least 20 to each grade of the Medical staff is required by the immediate wants of the service, and that you may be pleased to recommend that number of nominations. Other grades of officers represent their wants to the Department and to Congress by Committees, a course which the surgeons cannot adopt, as they are remotely scattered on duty; and in thus calling your attention to them, and asking for an increase, it is hoped that they are asking only for what is just and proper. JEFFERSON.

WASHINGTON CITY;
THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1837.

TRANSFER.

With a view to other pursuits, I have transferred the *ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE* to Messrs. A. B. Claxton, & Co. and would respectfully solicit on their behalf, not a continuance merely, but an increase, of the support hitherto awarded to me. For the generous encouragement I have received during a period of upwards of four years, and for the repeated instances of disinterested kindness, manifested by various individuals in times of need, I shall ever feel warmly grateful.

To all those from whom I now part, I tender my best wishes for success in life.

B. HOMANS.

JULY 1, 1837.

By the forgoing notice, it will appear that the *ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE* has been transferred to us. In assuming the management of the paper, we can only pledge our constant endeavors to render it worthy of continued support. No change will be made in the tone or course of the *Chronicle*; it will maintain its hitherto strictly neutral and impartial character. Politics and personalities will be sedulously excluded, but its columns will be always open to a temperate scrutiny of public men and public measures.

Contributions from officers of both services are solicited, and all information of passing events, at home or abroad, will be particularly acceptable.

The *Chronicle* will be forwarded to all subscribers, who have paid in advance, until the expiration of the time paid for; after which it will be requisite for those who wish to continue, to renew their subscriptions.

Mr. Homans will assist in the editorial department until other arrangements shall be made.

A. B. CLAXTON & CO.

It is requested that communications and remittances may be addressed to the "Editors of the *Army and Navy Chronicle*."

The fourth of July passed off in Washington without any public dinner or general celebration. Four or five volunteer companies paraded, and presented quite a martial and handsome appearance. In the evening there was a brilliant display of fire works, on the public grounds south of the President's House, under the direction of Captain G. D. Ramsay, of the Ordnance. The exhibition of pyrotechny was well conducted, and gave universal satisfaction.

A few extra copies of the Report of the Board of Visitors of the Military Academy have been struck off in a supplement, and may be had at this office.

Commodore CHARLES STEWART has been appointed to the command of the Navy Yard at Philadelphia, vice Commodore BARRON, relieved at his own request.

Enoch B. Barnes has been appointed Naval Store-keeper at Portsmouth, N. H., in the place of Richard H. Ayer, resigned.

During the absence of Lieut. Wilkes, Passed Midshipman James M. Gilliss remains in charge of the depôt of charts and nautical and mathematical instruments at Washington.

We have had an opportunity of perusing Captain Bonneville's *Journal of an expedition to the Rocky Mountains, &c.*, edited by Washington Irving, and have found it replete with stirring incidents and romantic adventures. The editor gives Captain Bonneville credit for a great portion of the narrative, the language of which he has scarcely modified, having only here and there interwoven some scenes, the description of which he obtained from other members of the party. This work is published simultaneously in the United States and in England, and we feel convinced that no one can rise from its perusal without being deeply interested.

The dedication to a brother officer, well known for his social as well as martial virtues, is so happily, and, at the same time, so justly expressed, that we cannot refrain from the pleasure of inserting it here. It is as follows:

TO
JAMES HARVEY HOOK,

MAJOR U. S. A.

WHOSE JEALOUSY OF ITS HONOR,
WHOSE ANXIETY FOR ITS INTEREST,
AND

WHOSE SENSIBILITY FOR ITS WANTS,
HAVE ENDEARED HIM TO THE SERVICE AS
THE SOLDIER'S FRIEND;

AND
WHOSE GENERAL AMENITY, CONSTANT CHEERFULNESS,
DISINTERESTED HOSPITALITY, AND UNWEARIED
BENEVOLENCE, ENTITLE HIM TO THE
STILL LOFTIER TITLE OF
THE FRIEND OF MAN,
THIS WORK IS INSCRIBED,
ETC.

SHIP PENNSYLVANIA.—Public curiosity with respect to this vessel appears to increase as the period approaches for her being launched. This is very natural, considering that she is the largest vessel that will ever have been launched in this country. Crowds will flock from the neighboring cities, and adjacent country, to witness so interesting a spectacle.

A figure head, representing Hercules with his club and lion's skin, has been carved by Mr. John Rush of Philadelphia.

It is stated in a Philadelphia paper, that orders had been received by the commandant of the navy yard to launch the ship without her being coppered. This course is condemned, because it will impose upon the Government the necessity of sending her to one of the ports where there is a dry dock; and as there are only two—Boston and Norfolk—it must be one of those. A public meeting of citizens favorable to fitting out the *Pennsylvania* at Philadelphia, and of keeping her there as long as possible, has been called, to be held in Independence Square, on Saturday next.

ITEMS.

The barques Pioneer and Consort were put in the dry dock at Norfolk, on Tuesday afternoon, 27th ult.

The Hon. SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD, formerly Secretary of the Navy, has been unanimously elected President of the Morris Canal and Banking Company, and will in future reside at Jersey city.

Gen. GAINES arrived at St. Louis on the 23d ult. in the steamboat Prairie from Mobile.

On Saturday afternoon, 24th ult., a Mr. Nickerson, who was employed on the U. S. ship Columbus, in the dry dock at the Navy Yard, Boston, fell from one of the ports to the bottom of the dock, fracturing his skull and breaking one of his thighs, which caused his death the same night. He has left a wife and two children.

ARRIVALS AT WASHINGTON.

June 29—Cadet W. W. Mackall.
Lieut. E. Schriver, 3d arty. Mrs. Latimer's.
30—Lieut. J. N. Macomb, 4th arty. Mrs. Ulrich's.
July 5—Lieut. R. C. Gatlin, 7th Infy. Gadsby's.
Paymaster R. A. Forsyth, Fuller's.
Col. J. Kearney, T. E. F. Street.
Capt. C. A. Waite, 2d Infy. Fuller's.

LETTERS ADVERTISED.

WASHINGTON, July 1, 1837.

ARMY.—Capt. A. Canfield, Col. E. Cutler, Lieut. R. S. Dix, Major D. Fraser, Major J. L. Gardner, Lieut. J. H. Miller, 3, Capt. Simonton, Lieut. R. B. Screven, Lieut. W. A. Thornton.

NAVY.—Dr. J. F. Brooke, Lt. A. E. Downes, Purser D. Fauntleroy, Mid. A. D. Harrell, P. Mid. J. T. McLaughlin, P. Mid. G. M. McCreery, Capt. B. Page, Purser R. Pettit, Com'r. W. Ramsay, 2, Capt. Geo. C. Read.

MARINE CORPS.—Lieut. F. C. Hall.

PASSENGERS.

CHARLESTON, June 26, per steampacket South Carolina, from Norfolk, Paymaster C. Andrews, of the army, and lady. Per sehr. Medium, from St. Augustine, Paymasters C. H. Smith and J. S. Lytle, of the army.

CHARLESTON, June 28, per steamer Cincinnati, from St. Augustine, Maj. Kirby, lady and 2 children, Lieut. Burke, and 12 discharged U. S. soldiers.

SAVANNAH, June 26, per steamboat Florida, from Black Creek, Lieut. Collins, U. S. A. and 20 Georgia Volunteers, under the command of Capt. Bishop.

NEW YORK, July 2, per ship Kentucky, from New Orleans, Lieut. T. B. Arden, of the army.

PHILADELPHIA, June 30, per brig Pennsylvania, from Malaga, Dr. J. B. Elliot, and Mid. A. McLane and W. H. Carnes, of the navy.

MOBILE, June 18, per steamboat Merchant, from Tampa Bay, Major Clark, Capt. Crosman, Lieuts. Stokes and Morris, of the army.

[COMMUNICATED.]

BREVET.

MR. EDITOR:—I often hear our officers pronounce the word *brevet*, as if it were spelled *bre-vette*. *Brevet* is a French word, and should be pronounced very much like the French, only sounding the letter *t*; the last syllable would be *it*, so that the word would be pronounced in English, *brev-et*, and not *bre-vette*.—The English pronounce it *brev-it*, the accent being on the first syllable. The origin of its being pronounced as if it were spelled *Bre-vette* comes from the fact of its having been so spelled in our old articles of war of 1776; and thus the custom has been by tradition handed down to us.

AN OLD BREVET OFFICER.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

BY EXPRESS MAIL.

Correspondence of the New York Daily Express.

NEW ORLEANS, June 22, 1837.—Commodore Dallas has sailed from Matamoras for Tampico and Vera Cruz; he will demand, and, I hope, receive satisfaction from that Government for the old and late depredations committed on American citizens and property. It is said President Bustamente is nowise well disposed towards the United States; this, however, is questionable. Commodore Dallas only demands justice—the fulfilment of our treaties, and adherence to the laws of nations—and of course will insist on reparation from the Mexicans before he leaves their shores.

ST. AUGUSTINE, June 22.—We have but little to communicate in relation to our Indian affairs, this week. Nothing has been heard from Gen. Jesup for several days.

Fort Mellon has been abandoned on account of the unhealthiness of the post. Col. Harney, who commanded there, has arrived here with his command of about 400 dragoons who are stationed at Fort Marion Coa-coochy (Philip's son) was at Fort Mellon, when Col. Harney left, with about 20 Indians. They expressed the most pacific intentions if the whites did not molest them, and promised not to burn the Fort.—They expressed a desire to visit Col. Harney, in St. Augustine.

LATER.—Report of the Murder of Micanopy.—More Indian Depredations.—Since the above was in type, an express has arrived bringing information from the interior of considerable importance. A letter from Fort King states that information had reached that post that the Seminoles, after obtaining possession of Micanopy had murdered him, and cut him to pieces. It is supposed that the cause for this act was his friendly disposition towards the whites, his continued aversion to the war, and his good faith in attempting to fulfil the late treaty. This act is taken as a decided evidence of their continued hostility, and that they will not now go off until they are entirely subdued, and their pride and arrogance humbled.

It is not precisely known how this information was received at Fort King; it is doubted by the officers of the army here; but if the negro tale be true that he was deposed some time since, and Sam Jones elected in his stead, it would doubtless be the object of Sam Jones to get rid of him to save trouble. Charley O'Mathla was served the same fate for his friendly feeling towards us.

The garrison at Fort King are represented to be very healthy. Out of six companies, there were but seven men on the sick report at the last advices.

The troops at Micanopy are also in good health.

Indian fires have been seen opposite to Picolata, on the St. John's river. General Jesup is expected here in a few days, and will probably establish his head quarters here.

From the Savannah Georgian, June 29.

We learn from a gentleman, who left Jacksonville on Sunday last, that a report prevailed there that Sam Jones and Powell, who, it is said, are now at the head of the Micasukies, held a council recently near Lake Monroe, and condemned Micanopy to death for having signed the treaty with Gen. Jesup.

Micanopy was, pursuant to the sentence, hewed to pieces by the savages.

The sub-chiefs, Cloud, Alligator, Tigertail and Wild Cat, had all been deprived of their rank, for signing the treaty, and reduced to common Warriors.

We learn, also, that a party of seven Indians had visited the plantations of Messrs. Clark and Rollins, within seven miles of Newnansville, and commenced cutting down the crops of those gentlemen, who, be-

ing there alone, (their families being fortunately absent,) immediately proceeded to Newnansville.

We fear that this is but the prelude to another disastrous summer to be encountered by the inhabitants of bleeding Florida.

The steamboat Florida, Captain Hebard, arrived yesterday from Black Creek. Up to the day of her leaving, (22d) nothing in addition to what we have already published in relation to the war had taken place.

We learn from a passenger, that it was the general impression that all hostilities for the present would cease; that the Indians had all left and fled to the Everglades south of Fort Mellon and lake George; that they had a large quantity of corn planted, in addition to the very liberal rations which they received from the Government, with amunition, being more than their immediate wants required, have doubtless laid it by in readiness for the next attack.

The insufficiency of the Government force, it is said, will, at this time, prevent any effective move being made until the fall, when they will be brought out to arrest the depredations of the Indians, who are but waiting for the whites to harvest their corn, when they will again renew them.

Really we feel for the people of Florida. This accounts for Gen. Jesup's request to be removed from the campaign.—*Georgian*.

MOBILE, June 22.—We learn that Jim Boy, who commanded the friendly Indians in Florida, with five other chiefs, reached Mobile on Tuesday evening, in the steamboat Champion, from Mobile Point, where great numbers of their tribes are waiting the pleasure, or rather the means, of the Government to transport them to their new home beyond the Mississippi. We will here mention the fact that complaints have been made that they have already become troublesome to the whites in the country round about, and destructive to their cattle.—*Chronicle*.

ATHENS, (Tenn.) June 14.—Col. Lindsay, of the U. S. Army, and Capt. Green, his Adjutant, arrived in town on Monday last. Col. Lindsay is ordered to this country to take command of the forces in the Cherokee country, Gen. Wool being ordered to the head-quarters of Major General Scott, at Elizabethtown, New Jersey.

From the East Florida Courier, June 12.

The following extract from a letter of the Secretary of War to Gen. Jesup was politely furnished us by a gentleman at this place, communicated to him direct from Washington. It is a high compliment to the Army, and was written evidently under the supposition that the Seminole war was closed.

WAR DEPARTMENT, May 17, 1837.

SIR: From the severe duty which has been imposed on the troops in Florida, and their suffering under circumstances of peculiar privation, in a climate little congenial to the health of most of them, I feel much concerned in their behalf, with a disposition to afford them every relief consistent with a just regard to the service, as I feel assured that every portion of the army serving in that quarter has done its duty most faithfully, and is deserving of the kindest treatment.

Instead, therefore, of ordering the regiments of Artillery to the Sabine, as directed, you will, as soon as circumstances will permit, allow the 1st, 2d, and 4th regiments to repair to the posts assigned them by General Order No. 58 of last year, where it is hoped they will find repose, and be able to recruit their strength. The 3d regiment of Artillery, which is destined to garrison the posts from Savannah to the Mississippi, you will order to Fort Mitchell, it being a healthy place; or should the whole of the regiment

not be required for duty at that place during the unhealthy season, it may be distributed among the healthy stations assigned it in General Order No. 68, to wit: St. Augustine, Forts Pickens and Morgan.

In communicating to you this mode of relief to the troops, it is not intended to interfere with any arrangements you may have made, or may think of making, for the security of the country, or the property belonging to the Government; but it is intended to convey to you an expression of my satisfaction with the conduct of the troops, and to evince to them, through you, the disposition which the Department feels to relieve them as early as possible from the hardships and sufferings which they have so nobly sustained in the prosecution of the war against the Seminoles.

In sending the troops to their stations as here indicated, a due regard should be had to their present positions, in order to relieve them as much as possible from marching through an unhealthy country at this season of the year.

I have the honor to be, &c.

JOEL R. POINSETT.

Maj. Gen. THOMAS S. JESUP, Tampa Bay, Florida.

From the Globe.

The following orders show that the Washington City Volunteers, who left here about a year ago for the Creek campaign, have rendered their country essential service, and gained lasting honors for themselves. It is highly gratifying to us to publish such testimonials of our citizen soldiers.

[ORDERS.]

FORT FOSTER, Dec. 25, 1836.

Lieutenant Irwin, of the Washington City Volunteers, will proceed with that company to-morrow morning to Fort Brooke, and report at Head Quarters of the Army of the South for further orders. He will take charge of, and escort, the convoy of wagons which will move at the same time.

As this is likely to prove a final separation, the Major Commanding takes leave of the corps of Washington Volunteers with regret; and he cannot let them go without offering to them his testimony of their good conduct during all the time in which he has had the honor to command them.

The cheerfulness with which they have submitted to privations, and performed the most arduous duties, entitle them to the highest praise; and the discipline and steadiness which they have manifested upon all occasions of apprehended danger, were noticed with much satisfaction by their commander, and inspired him with the utmost confidence in their valor and firmness.

They carry with them, all and individually, his best wishes for their future prosperity.

W. L. McCLINTOCK,

Major Commanding.

[ORDERS.]

HEAD QUARTERS, ARMY OF THE SOUTH,
Tampa Bay, May 31, 1837.

Capt. Irwin's company of Washington City Volunteers will be mustered and honorably discharged to-day; and the paymaster, Major Frazier, will make satisfactory arrangements for the discharge of the pay due to them.

The Major General Commanding returns his thanks to Capt. Irwin and his company for the correctness, faithfulness, and efficiency with which they have performed their duty, during the whole period of their arduous service, as well in Alabama as in Florida. He assures them of his approbation, wishes them a prosperous voyage home, and a happy meeting with their families and friends.

By order of Maj. Gen. JESUP:

S. CHURCHILL,

Maj. 3d Art. & A. A. G. Army of the South.

LIEUT. JAMES ALLEN.—It gives us great pleasure to be enabled to announce that Mr. Allen has returned to this place, and has again resumed charge of the public works in constructing the harbor.—*Chicago American*.

From the Norfolk Beacon, July 1.

The Hon. Joel R. Poinsett, Secretary of War, and Lady; Commodores Chauncey, Morris, and Wadsworth, Navy Commissioners; Com. Patterson, Charles W. Goldsborough, Secretary to the Navy Commissioners; Samuel Humphreys, Chief Naval Constructor; and Captains Lendrum and Washington, U. S. Army, were among the passengers in the steamboat Columbia, Capt. Mitchell, from Washington, which arrived yesterday morning. The Commissioners are on their annual visit to the Navy Yard. They, together with Commodores Warrington and Patterson, will make a survey on the vessels of the exploring expedition.

NORFOLK, July 2.—We have the Charleston papers to Friday by the steam packet South Carolina. They furnish some, not very agreeable, items from Florida.

Among the passengers in the South Carolina are Major Kirby, U. S. Artillery, and lady, and Lieut. Burk of the same corps; Majors Forsyth and Lytle, Paymasters of the Army; Lieut. Burns and Surgeon Balzer of the Navy.—*Herald*.

NORFOLK, July 3.—The Hon. J. R. POINSETT and lady left Fortress Monroe on Saturday afternoon last, in the steam-packet Georgia, Capt. Rollins, for Charleston.

The U. S. ship Falmouth, Capt. McKEEVER, dropped down from the Navy Yard yesterday, to the anchorage off the Naval Hospital.

The barques Pioneer and Consort, have come out of the dry dock, and schr. Pilot put in.—*Beacon*.

The Pensacola Gazette states that the Mexican brig of war Gen. Urrea sailed from that port on the 16th ult. in company with the Vandalia. Orders had been received there, by the commander of the squadron, to pay all her expenses, and to place her in the same situation as that in which she was when the capture was made. Lieut. Moore, U. S. Navy, went out in the Gen. Urrea, but no other person from the squadron was on board of her. It is added that the commander of the Gen. Urrea declined hoisting the flag of Mexico until he could communicate with his Government. The brig, therefore, presents the singular anomaly of a vessel of war, sailing upon the high seas, without any distinctive mark or characteristic to show that she belongs to any nation. From what we can gather from the course of our Government in relation to the capture of the Gen. Urrea, it would seem that the act itself is to be disavowed by the Government, but no positive censure is to fall on Capt. Mervine.

CHARLESTON, June 27.—We are sorry to learn that Major M'NEILL, the Chief Engineer on the Charleston and Cincinnati railroad, was so seriously injured lately, by a fall, while engaged in exploring the country between Columbia and the mountains, as to have been confined to his room for one or two weeks past, unable to move except on crutches. He reached this city a few days since, where he has had the ablest medical aid, and is now so far recovered that it is expected he will be able in a day or two to take his departure for the mountains, to resume his labors in the field. After making the necessary arrangements at Flat Rock, for a vigorous prosecution of the surveys now in progress, Major M'NEILL, we are informed, will proceed to make a careful exploration of all the routes on the proposed line, at least as far as Lexington, in Kentucky, so as to be able to make a report, embodying the results of the surveys, and all the information obtained, to the meeting of the stockholders, to be held at Flat Rock on the third Monday in October next.

U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY.—The following paragraph is copied from the Boston Courier:

"EXAMINATION AT WEST POINT.—The Board of Visitors closed their examination at West Point on Saturday, and most of the members left on Monday.

The performances of the Cadets were very respectable, but were not considered quite so good as in some former years."

The latter sentence is entirely incorrect. We have been informed from an authentic source that the examination, in which the visitors participated very largely and with great care, resulted to their entire satisfaction, and was altogether highly creditable to the cadets, and the officers and professors in charge of the Institution. Among the members of the Board were several highly distinguished professors of Colleges, and several gentlemen of unquestionable military and scientific attainments, all of whom have expressed their strong testimony in favor of the great success and value of the Institution.—*Pennsylvanian*.

From the New York Courier and Enquirer.

WEST POINT, June 29, 1838.

DEAR SIR: The Board of Officers, for testing the new inventions in fire arms, adjourned yesterday. The inventor had to pass through a "fiery ordeal." The examination was a very thorough one, but the opinions of the Board are not known, though it is understood their report has been made out and sent to Washington. Baron Hacket did not appear upon the field, and Hall, Cochran, and Colt's guns were the only ones exhibited. The by standers seemed to consider Colt's as the favorite. He fired 18 charges in the incredible short space of 58 seconds; and the accuracy and penetration of the ball proved as good as the ordinary rifle; indeed, the penetration is said to be better. The safety of the instrument, from the test made, was considered as fully established. Mr. Colt, at the request of Col. De Russy, exhibited his gun to the first class of cadets, and they spent most of the day in making experiments with it.

I would not express an opinion to the prejudice of others, but from all I have seen, I have no doubt Colt's is the favorite, and must meet with the approbation of the public, and get into general use with sportsmen, whatever may be the views of the army in relation to its adoption in the service. For an Indian campaign it must be invaluable. One shot would bring the Indian from his seclusion, and the remaining nine in the cylinder, which could be discharged in one minute, would make sad havoc.

From the Little Rock (Arkansas) Gazette.

THE ARSENAL.—Our readers will recollect that Congress had made an appropriation to construct an Arsenal, at or near this place, and within reach of the western frontier. Major Lee, of the U. S. Army, was charged by the Government to make the selection of a site, and commence the work as soon as practicable. That gentleman has been in this vicinity for some weeks, making an examination of the country, and has at length made a selection and purchase of the ground adjacent to this city, and known as the race-track. This choice was not only in good taste, but was highly expedient; the position is high, beautiful, and commanding; and, in a military, as well as every other point of view, may be considered the most eligible location that could have been made convenient, while it is sufficiently removed to avoid any contact with the town.

The appropriation made by Congress for this work hardly equalled fourteen thousand dollars; a sum wholly inadequate for such a work as should be erected on our borders. Major Lee has, we understand, strongly urged it on the Government to enlarge this appropriation, so that the building may be made on a scale equal to its importance and utility to the country. This frontier must, for years to come, be the object of peculiar solicitude to the Federal Government, as well as to the State of Arkansas; and the military works for its protection ought to be durable and respectable, and not a temporary set of huts that soon decay and crumble. From Major Lee's known

enterprise, it is desirable that the War Department should give every facility to his views, in having a permanent and valuable Arsenal, which would reflect credit on the country. That gentleman has left, or is about leaving, to procure mechanics, and will have an opportunity, in all probability, of explaining his own views to the Secretary of War in person. Our citizens are deeply concerned in this work, and look with some anxiety as to the manner in which it is to be constructed.

RELIC OF THE LAST WAR.—On Saturday, 3d inst., one of the *guns* thrown into the river at the commencement of the last war was recovered, after having been in the water nearly *twenty-five years*! This, with two other guns, and a large quantity of military stores, was thrown into the river during the night of the 14th, and morning of the 15th August, 1812, by the Americans, to prevent them from falling into the hands of the British, and their allies, the Indians.* One of the guns, a small brass piece, is said to have been found some seven years since. The one now found is a *brass Six Pounder*, bright, and in good order, and mounted on small truck wheels. It will be newly mounted by the voluntary subscriptions of our citizens, and will, we hope, be long preserved as a memorial of by-gone times.—*Chicago American*.

* By reference to the history of the last war, a full account of the horrible massacre, by the Indians, of nearly all the men, women, and children at this place in 1812, will be found.

THE MILITIA.—Gov. Everett, of Massachusetts, on a recent occasion, used the following sound language. He was present at the organization of a company in Boston called the 'National Lancers,' whose object it is to preserve the peace of Boston. It is so common to hear desponding remarks about republican institutions whenever a fuss happens to be kicked up in one of the populous cities of the north, that we hail the manly sentiments of Gov. E. with the greater pleasure.

"I am no alarmist, sir, I am far from being disposed to look on the dark side. The elements of peace, strength, and prosperity are in our hands. Let us do our duty; and all is well. Public sentiment at bottom is sound. It has slumbered, but is not dead. It needs only to be awakened. I rejoice in the hope, that we have seen the worst of the calamitous apathy on this subject, which has so long prevailed. I regard the organization of this corps as an auspicious omen; and I look upon its conduct the past week, as a sufficient pledge that it will be found, on all occasions, a prompt and zealous guardian of the laws, a powerful and harmonious associate with the other patriotic volunteer corps of the Metropolis. The public, sir, already looks to you as its benefactors."

REVOLUTIONARY PATRIOTS.—At a public celebration of the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, in Ipswich, there were present the following heroes, all residents of that ancient town:

Those engaged at Bunker Hill.—Abraham Perkins, aged 90; John H. Boardman, 83; Samuel Lancaster, 80; Jeremiah Ross, 82.

In other battles.—William F. Andrews, aged 76; Daniel Ross, 80; Major Woodbury, 80; Aaron Goodhue, 76; John Burnham, 82; Isaac Lummus, 76; William Rutherford, 76; Joseph Dennis, 69; Thomas Spiller, 81; Thomas Kimball, 76; Daniel Smith, 82; Nathaniel Heard, 79; Abraham Valpey, 71.

The following were not able to attend, viz: Henry Russell, aged 79; Moses Caldwell, 85; William Kinsman, 84; Timothy Ross, 82; Nathaniel Fuller, 77; Thomas Ross, 82; Daniel Lord, age not known; James Fuller, do; James B. Sawyer, 77; John O'Brien, 91. The last named was taken with Cornwallis, and afterwards served in the American army during the war.

SINGULAR PHENOMENON.—In the Southern papers of last week we find the following account of a singular phenomenon discovered by Captain Sisson in a recent voyage along the Florida coast:

"On Tuesday, 23d ult., while sailing towards Mosquito, eight miles south of St. Augustine light, bearing N. W. by N. a sheet of white water was discovered which was taken for a shoal, as the water was discolored. The lead was hove, and nine fathoms of water found. The *Exit* was hove to, the lead again hove when nearer to it, and the bottom found muddy. As the schr. neared the place, it was found not to be a shoal, but a boiling up of the water. The *Exit* sailed through it, and sounded—no bottom was found with a lead line 20 fathoms in length. The vessel was forced out of the boiling water, which was about 2000 feet across—the circumference about 600 feet. It was concluded that it was a subterranean spring. When the schr. was in it, or to leeward, could smell something like gunpowder or marsh mud. It was about two and a half miles from the beach."

The foregoing is from the Charleston Courier. The following additional particulars are contained in the Savannah Georgian:

A CURIOSITY.—From a friend, who has furnished the following, we are gratified to learn that the fact of the existence of a large mineral fountain at sea, to the southward of St. Augustine, is confirmed by Lieuts. Petigru and Ingraham, as well as by Captain Sisson, of the schr. *Exit*.

This fountain has been frequently seen and described by others, but from the singularity of such a phenomenon, its existence has often been a subject of discredit.

As described by the gentlemen mentioned the fountain is situated about 2 1-2 miles from the land, and 8 or 9 miles from St. Augustine lighthouse, the latter bearing by compass N. W. by N.

It is distinguished at some distance by a yellowish appearance on the surface of the sea, and the breaking or rippling of its escaping waters on the weather side, and a sulphurous atmosphere may be smelt half a mile to leeward of the fountain. The soundings adjacent of the fountain are 9 fathoms on the seaward side, and 14 fathoms on the land side. In the fountain itself, Capt. Sisson reports that the lead at 25 fathoms failed to touch. In sailing over this fountain they found it difficult to keep a determinate course, or a position central or convenient for observation, owing to the activity with which the current disengages itself from beneath, the vessel gets drifted to one side or the other, although there is no difficulty in circumnavigating the spot. The waters of this fountain, as far as their observations went, were cool, brackish and sulphurous, and the volume discharged they conjecture to be as large as a column of 100 feet diameter.

Other mariners have stated the waters of this fountain to be decidedly fresh, and the volume of greater extent, but when the accompanying resistances are taken into view, the turmoil of waters meeting under different impulses, it may be expected that descriptions of this singular fountain may vary in some particulars, until it is made a subject of methodical examination. In the meantime there seems to be good reason for supposing the origin of this fountain to be homogeneous with that of many others in the interior of Florida, impregnated with sulphurous hydrogen.

But to the mariner, the locality of this fountain is worthy of particular attention, because, instead of its being a shoal, as the breakers might indicate, it may be a good mark at a time when other land marks cannot be seen. Instead of a Scylla and Charybdis to be avoided, he may find an opportune haven for the supply of fresh water.

We commend it to the notice of chart makers. In noticing this marine eruption, the conjecture is irresistible, that such eruptions are more common than is supposed, and that the phenomena attending them being similar to those of shoals and sunken rocks

this may be the cause of many errors in the charts of the day in designating the one for the other. The eruption in question would have been avoided as a shoal, had its yellowish* loom and its lonely situation not have attracted the attention of those on board the *Exit*. Another marine eruption on a larger scale is reported to be situated in the Gulf of Mexico abreast of Charlotte Harbour, and another in the Bay of Bengal abreast of the Ganges, which strengthen the probability that they occur more generally. Another deceptive appearance in the eruption at St. Anastasia caused it to be mistaken, by some on board, for the exuvia of Whales. Captains of vessels should be on the alert for the discovery of these eruptions. The best key to them we take to be the rippling and breaking of the strong currents which they occasion at the spot. How acceptable is the possibility that even some spots looked upon as dangerous to approach, are in reality grateful reservoirs of fresh water—that the ocean, although strewn with dangers, is, at the same time, pregnant with the blessings of life.

*The limestone fountains of Florida are encrusted with a white deposit which, refracted through the transparent water, makes an illumination which, to the eye at some distance, seems a yellowish loom. Refractions of this sort are familiar to those who have sailed among the calcarous shoals of the West Indies.

FOREIGN SHIPPING.—Yesterday our wharves presented quite a variety of foreign decoration. We counted the flags of sixteen different nations. This is rather an unusual number, caused in part doubtless by the immense importations of foreign grain; yet we should be aware that our ships have a hard contest with those of some other powers, navigated, as the latter are, at so much less expense.

Of two hundred and seventy odd vessels, there were about 90 ships, 32 barques, 130 brigs, 11 galliots, 4 schrs. (foreign)—exclusive of schooners and sloops engaged in the coasting trade, too numerous to mention.

Of the 270 above mentioned, ninety-three were foreign vessels—viz: 17 British, 15 Dutch, 12 Prussian, 12 Swedish, 10 Danish, 8 Bremen, 4 French, 3 Spanish, 3 Italian, 3 Austrian, and from Hanover, Russia, Hamburg, Belgium, Mecklenburg, Genoa, one each. The high rates of exchange compel those who have the impudence to think of paying their foreign debts, to ship any thing which offers any inducement. The Liverpool packets are therefore partially loaded out, with the prospect of nothing home but passengers. The Havre packets must depend pretty much upon the latter alone.—*N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.*

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Correspondence of the Norfolk Beacon.

FROM THE PACIFIC.—We received yesterday the following letter from a friend on board the *Peacock*, enclosing the official letter of our Consul at Panama on an interesting subject. We regret to say, that the letter written us from the Sandwich Islands has not yet come to hand. Lieutenant Green, alluded to in the letter, arrived at New York a few days ago, and is now in this Borough:

FLAG SHIP PEACOCK,
Callao, March 1, 1837.

MY DEAR SIR: Thinking it probable that you will have but a loose account of the affair herein alluded to, I thought it would be acceptable to send you an official, correct, detailed account for your gratification.

The Commodore despatched the *Boxer*, with Mr. Larned, our late Chargé d'Affaires to Peru, where he has just negotiated a commercial treaty, and Lt. Green, bearer of despatches from him to the Secretary of State. She takes the two treaties ratified between the United States and Siam, and also Muscat. The *Brandywine*, Commodore Wadsworth, was compelled to leave here for home, and sailed ten days before our arrival; we heard it at Payta, and made haste to this place for the purpose of affording protection

to our commercial interest, as we found a Chilian blockading squadron lying here, and no man of war belonging to the United States. The merchants were much relieved, when the Commodore consented to remain here at the representation of them and the Chargé d'Affaires, until the arrival of Commodore Ballard, which we fear will not be earlier than June, which will put us in for doubling the dreaded Cape Horn during the long winter nights. The Commodore ordered the *Enterprise* down here from Valparaiso. Our presence may be required there, the blockading squadron having decamped from Callao Bay, and there being a well-founded report of the revolt of the army of Chili, headed by their General-in-Chief, a man of weight and character, and extremely popular. The Peruvians here do not fear the Chilians in the least; they have made a treaty recently, offensive and defensive with Guayaquil; General Miller executed it. He is a fine, gallant fellow.

We have been to Lima twice, and although it has never been known since the memory of man to rain here, there is much cloudy and misty weather daily, very cold morning and night, and oppressive at mid-day. Lima is in sight from our anchorage, six miles up the valley of Rinac, and the water from that river rolls beautifully through the centre of all the principal streets. I saw a few days past the celebrated *Pizarro*; he is a mummy, lying in the vault of the Cathedral, the first that was built in this country. *Pizarro* laid the first corner stone; it is a splendid structure, its rents are thirty thousand dollars nett.

I wrote you a long letter from Oahu, giving you a full account of all our disasters and travels, which I presume you have long since received.

I have just snatched a moment, in great haste, to say I am well, and hope to see you by oyster-eating time.

COAST OF SUMATRA.—A late number of the *Singapore Journal*, speaking of the commerce on the coast of Sumatra, says:

"There is no doubt that the flag of the United States is held along that coast in greater respect than ours; the natural consequence of the determination the Americans have shown to protect the life and property of their subjects and avenge their blood. A sufferer, indeed, says that the vigilant conduct of the Americans on that coast has tended to the general security of traders resorting thither; this is no doubt true; but from the information we have received, it would appear that there is not an equal security to the British, as to the American trader, from acts of oppression. Such treatment falls more frequently to the lot of the former."

THE U. S. MEDITERRANEAN SQUADRON.—The Frigate *CONSTITUTION* and Schooner *SHARK* sailed from Port Mahon on the 23 of April, 1837, for the coast of France, there to take on board Gov. Cass and family, preparatory to a visit to the coast of Syria and Egypt. The officers and crews of both vessels were well. Mr. Everett, Chaplain of the *Constitution*, died at Mahon on the 11th of April.

The Frigate *UNITED STATES*, Captain Wilkinson, arrived at Malaga, on the 2d May, from Mahon, and sailed for Gibraltar on the 9th. The *United States* was at anchor in the bay of Gibraltar on the evening of the 16th of May. Officers and crew all well, and in fine spirits.

On the 21st of February last, the French vessels of war *Le Menagerie* and *L'Indienne* were obliged to anchor at the mouth of Port Mahon Harbor, in a tremendous blow; the first named in a most critical berth; she made a signal of distress, and Capt. Wilkinson, with his usual energy, immediately put out "all boats," sent the necessary anchors and cables, saved the first named vessel, and relieved the *L'Indienne*. The conduct of Capt. Wilkinson and his officers and men was warmly applauded by the French officers and residents of Mahon.—*National Intelligencer.*

BRITISH NAVY.—An English paper states that some new regulations of considerable importance in the department of the navy are on the eve of publication. The following is a sketch of some of the changes which are to be made.—*Boston Daily Advertiser*.

NEW NAVAL REGULATIONS.—We understand that the new naval regulations are in course of publication, and may be expected to be promulgated very shortly. They will contain much new matter, and a consolidation of the circulars now in force. An alteration has been made in the classification and rank. The officers, it is said, are to be divided into a military and civil branch, and subdivided into three classes, viz.—Commission—to include masters, surgeons, and pursers. By order—to be styled subordinate officers—Admiralty mates, second masters, assistant surgeons, and clerks. Warrant—gunners, boatswains, carpenters and engineers. Admiralty mates to rank with lieutenants in the army. Second masters, assistant surgeons, and midshipmen, (1st class) with ensigns. Volunteers of the first class to be styled midshipmen of the second class. There is to be a separate list for admirals's secretaries, with, it is supposed, a superior half-pay to that now given to pursers. This list is never to exceed six, and to be selected by the Admiralty. No one to be eligible to be placed on it unless he shall have served 20 years in the navy, and nine years as secretary to a commander in chief, or twelve to a junior flag officer.

The Duke of Wellington's pension is £12,531; this is in addition to £700,000 granted him in money, the interest only of which is £35,000; besides this, he is a Field Marshal, Colonel of a regiment of horse and of foot, Colonel in chief of Engineers, Colonel in chief of Artillery, Lord Lieutenant of Southampton, Lord Lieutenant of the Tower Hamlets, High Constable of the Tower, Governor of Dover Castle, and Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, and a Commissioner for India Affairs; these offices produce £26,000, with several other sources of emolument and patronage enormous. To his many titles the Duke may add, Commander of the House of Lords, and Dictator of the House of Commons.—*Oxford Chron.*

FROM NASSAU.—By the sloop *Esther Ann*, Capt. Sweating, we have received files of the Royal Gazette of the 8th inst., from which we copy the following paragraph.—*Charleston Courier*.

NASSAU, June 3.—On Thursday last H. M. ship *Nimrod*, Commander Fraser, arrived from Bermuda, by which we learn that the ship *Brothers*, from London, with Assistant Commissary General Bowers and his family, as passengers, and a quantity of government stores, to be landed at Bermuda, was wrecked near the entrance of St. George's harbor; the passengers and principal part of the cargo having been saved. The *Brothers* had also on board Government stores for this place, with which she was to have come here, but which are now sent on by the *Nimrod*, and consist of provisions for the troops, and oil for the new Lighthouse at Abaco and Gun Key.

ROUTE TO INDIA BY STEAM.—The abandonment of the route to India by the Euphrates, in leaving that by the Red Sea the only one likely to be available for a regular communication by means of steam navigation, has put the merchants once more into activity, and a large subscription has been raised for the purpose. What has further encouraged this new effort is the arrival of intelligence from India, which affords practical proof of the expediency of this route. It appears that the London mail of the 1st June arrived at Bombay, by the way of Egypt, on the 18th of July, thus completing the distance from this city to India in the short space of 48 days. The proposed plan, if carried out to the full extent, will be one of the most magnificent of the kind projected since the commencement of steam navigation, as it is intended

to comprise not only India Proper, but the islands of the Eastern Archipelago, and even Australia. The execution of the project is likely to devolve on persons every way qualified for so important a trust, and as most of the obstacles are now overcome, or likely soon to give way, the public may shortly expect to hear of its coming into operation.

From the New York Gazette.

BRITISH ARMY AND NAVY.—Some idea may be formed of the immense number of officers engaged in the military and naval service of Great Britain from a list which is published in the London Gazette of the 10th of January, of such officers as have recently been raised a step in their respective services by a brevet promotion. Among the gentlemen thus advanced are some hundred field officers of the army, and a considerable number of naval officers of corresponding rank. The promotion is based on seniority and length of service; and at the same time that it includes many officers of great merit, it also includes not a few whose only merit is their length of service. The numbers of the promoted are as follows:

Thirty-eight lieutenant-generals are raised to the rank of general. Amongst them are Sir William Houston, Sir Thomas Hislop, the Earl of Elgin, Sir John Slade, Sir William Lumley, Sir Henry Montessor, Sir James Hay, the Marquis of Londonderry, Sir Charles Colville, Sir Henry Fane, Sir George Anson, Lord Howard, of Effingham, and John Oswald,—all of whom have been honorably distinguished in the wars of the last thirty years.

Fifty major-generals are raised to the rank of lieutenant-general, including, amongst others, Sir John Elley, Sir Benjamin D'Urban, Sir Loftus Otway, Sir William Nickolay, Sir Lionel Smith, Sir Charles Doyle, Lord Glenlyon, Sir Andrew Barnard, Sir Richard Bourke, Lord Harris, and Sir Howard Douglas.

Thirty-five colonels are made major-generals.—Amongst them are, the two Colonels Lygon, of the Guards; Sir John Woodford, of the Guards; Colonel Charles James Napier, Sir Even M'Gregor, Bart. G. Thomas Napier, Lord Downes, Sir Noel Douglas, the Marquis of Tweeddale, Lord Saltoun, Colonel Bowater, of the Scotch Fusileer Guards, and Sir William Gomm, of the Coldstream Guards.

One hundred and thirty-two lieutenant colonels are raised to the rank of colonel; amongst whom are Lieutenant Colonels Charles Beckwith, De Lacy Evans, Leicester Stanhope, Thomas Davies, Kenneth Snodgrass, Lord James Hay, Lord Sandys, William Henry Meyrick, Jos. Shaw Kennedy, and Charles Richard Fox, aid-de-camp and son-in-law of the King.

One hundred and two majors are raised to the rank of lieutenant colonel; six majors to that of lieutenant-colonel, and seventy-five captains to the rank of major.

In the artillery and engineers, four lieutenant-generals are promoted to the rank of general; nine major-generals to the rank of lieutenant-general; twenty-seven colonels to the rank of major-general; nine lieutenant-colonels to the rank of colonel; eleven majors to the rank of lieutenant-colonel; and sixty-one captains to the rank of major. Amongst the officers of the artillery, included in the promotion, are Major-General Shrapnel, Sir Howard Elphinstone, Sir William Gossett, Major Tylden, and Captains Sabine and Mudge—both distinguished for their scientific acquirements.

In the Marine Corps, two colonels are promoted to the rank of major-general; and eight to that of major.

In the Navy the promotions are also on a liberal scale. Eight Admirals of the White become Admirals of the Red; fourteen Admirals of the Blue, Admirals of the White; fourteen Vice Admirals of the Red, Admirals of the Blue; twenty Vice Admirals

of the Blue, Vice Admirals of the White; twenty Rear Admirals of the Red, Vice Admirals of the Blue; twenty Rear Admirals of the Blue, Rear Admirals of the Red; seven Rear Admirals of the Blue, Rear Admirals of the White; fourteen Captains become Rear Admirals of the White; and twenty-one Captains Rear Admirals of the Blue.

Among the naval officers promoted are the following: Sir George Martin, Sir William Sidney Smith, Sir David Gould, Sir Manly Dixon, Sir Wm. Hargood, Sir Philip Durham, Lord Amelius Beauclerk, Sir T. Byam Martin, Sir George Cockburn, Sir Graham Moore, Sir Peter Halkett, Hon. Charles Fleming, Sir Pulteney Malcom, Sir Josias Rowley, Sir Edward Codrington, Sir John Beresford, Sir David Milne, Lord Colville, Sir Charles Paget, Sir Thomas Hardy, Sir Jaleel Brenton, Sir Philip Broke, and Henry Vansittart, Esq.

NAVY.

ORDERS.

June 29—Mid. C. B. Poindexter, Recg. ship, Phila.
P. Mid. S. R. Knox, Navy Yard, Boston.
Mid. H. Eld, Jr., brig Porpoise.
30—Mid. J. B. Weed, Naval School, Norfolk.
P. Mid. W. Reynolds, Depot of Charts, &c., Washington.
P. Mid. E. G. Parrott, Rendezvous, N. York.
July 3—Commr. F. Forrest, Rendezvous, Baltimore.
Com. T. W. Wyman, Navy Yard, Portsmouth.

APPOINTMENT.

Enoch B. Barnes, to be Naval Storekeeper at Portsmouth, N. H. May 1, 1837, R. H. Ayer, resigned.

VESSELS REPORTED.

Brig Porpoise, Lt. Comdt. Wilkes, arrived at New York on Thursday last, 3 1-2 days from Norfolk.
Cutter Woodbury, Capt. Green, arrived at New Orleans, 23d ult., from a cruise.

List of acting Midshipmen in the U. S. Navy, appointed since the publication of the Register for 1837.

Edward F. Beale, D. C.	Henry Rolando, S. C.
Courtlandt Benham, Ohio.	Charles O. Ritchie, Ohio.
Cle't W. B. Bennett, N. Y.	Henry Rogers, D. C.
Edward A. Barnett, Penn.	Thomas H. Stevens, Conn.
John M. B. Clitz, Mich.	John S. Taylor, Tenn.
John R. Duer, N. Y.	John S. Toomer, S. C.
W. F. De Jongh, S. C.	Egbert Thompson, N. Y.
W. B. Douglas, N. Y.	James D. Usher, N. C.
Wm. M. Green, N. C.	Wm. A. Whitfield, N. C.
Robert H. Getty, D. C.	Israel C. Wait, Vt.
Joel S. Kinnard, Ala.	Wm. S. Weed, Ill.
Archibald McRae, N. C.	Charles Weston, Maine.
Edward T. Nichols, Geo.	Robert H. Wyman, N. H.
John H. Parker, Va.	David Williamson, N. C.
Foxhall A. Parker, Va.	J. M. Wainwright, Mass.
Wm. W. Polk, Conn.	Henry W. Williamson, Va.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

Boatswains.	Carpenters.
Joseph Sanderson, N. J.	Wm. M. Loughton, N. H.
Wm. Burgess, Penn.	Samuel R. Townsend, Va.
John Ball, Penn.	William Jordan, Va.
Gunners.	John O. Butler, Va.
J. W. Pennington, D. C.	John Rainbow, D. C.
Daniel James, D. C.	Sailmaker.
James M. Cooper, N. Y.	Isaac Whitney, Mass.
Charles Sisson, Conn.	

MARRIAGES.

At Newport, R. I., on the 27th ult., Lieut. ROBERT HANDY, of the U. S. Navy, to Miss MARY WHITMORE.

On the 10th ult., at St. Paul's Church, Broadway, New York, by the Rev. Mr. Schroeder, CHARLES YORK MASON, Esq. youngest son of Captain Mason, of the Royal Marines, in the service of his Britannic Majesty, to MARY, widow of the late Col. CHRISTIAN, of the U. S. service.

DEATHS.

At Watertown, Mass., on the 24th ult., HARRIET C., daughter of Major H. K. CRAIG, of the army, aged 4 years.

On the 15th April last, at Fort William, river Platte, MILTON G. SUBLETTE, long known as one of the most enterprising Indian traders of the Rocky Mountains. The deceased first embarked in the Indian trade as early as 1832, and by his intrepid bravery soon acquired an influence amongst his associates which he retained until the hour of his death. The hardy pioneers of the Rocky Mountains, in his death, have met an irreparable loss, which they will long mourn.

At the Indian Castle, in the town of Onondaga, on the 13th June, Captain GEORGE, principal chief of the Onondaga tribe of Indians, aged 70 years. He was one of the most able orators of the Six Nations, and possessed the entire confidence of his own and the confederate tribes, and was much esteemed by both the white and red man.

OFFICE OF COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, }
Washington, July 1, 1837. }

SEPARATE Proposals will be received at this office until the second day of October next, for the delivery of provisions for the use of the troops of the United States, to be delivered in bulk, upon inspection, as follows:

At New Orleans.

240 barrels of Pork
500 barrels of fresh superfine Flour
220 bushels of new white field Beans
3500 pounds of good hard Soap
80 bushels of good clean dry Salt.

At the public landing, six miles from Fort Towson, mouth of the Chiemichi.

240 barrels of Pork
500 barrels of fresh superfine Flour
220 bushels of new white field Beans
3500 pounds of good hard Soap
1600 pounds of good hard tallow Candles
80 bushels of good clean dry Salt.

The whole to be delivered in all the month of April, 1838, and to leave Natchitoches by 20th February, 1838.

At Fort Coffee, ten miles above Fort Smith, Arkansas.

600 barrels of Pork
1250 barrels of fresh superfine Flour
550 bushels of new white field Beans
8800 pounds of good hard Soap
4000 pounds of good hard tallow Candles
800 bushels of good clean dry Salt.

The whole to be delivered in all the month of May, 1838.

At St. Louis, Missouri.

600 barrels of Pork
1250 barrels of fresh superfine Flour
550 bushels of new white field Beans
8800 pounds of good hard Soap
4000 pounds of good hard tallow Candles
800 bushels of good clean dry Salt.

At Fort Crawford, Prairie du Chien, Mississippi river.

120 barrels of Pork
240 barrels of fresh superfine Flour
110 bushels of new white field Beans
1760 pounds of good hard Soap
800 pounds of good hard tallow Candles
40 bushels of good clean dry Salt.

The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1835.

At Fort Snelling, St. Peters.

240 barrels of Pork
500 barrels of fresh superfine Flour
220 bushels of new white field Beans
3500 pounds of good hard Soap
1600 pounds of good hard tallow Candles
80 bushels of good clean dry Salt.

The whole to be delivered by the 15th June, 1838.

At Fort Winnebago, on the Fox river, at the portage of the Fox and Ouisconsin rivers.

240 barrels of Pork
500 barrels of fresh superfine Flour
220 bushels of new white field Beans
3500 pounds of good hard Soap
1600 pounds of good hard tallow Candles
80 bushels of good clean dry Salt.
The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1838.

At Fort Howard, Green Bay.

240 barrels of Pork
500 barrels of fresh superfine Flour
220 bushels of new white field Beans
3500 pounds of good hard Soap
1600 pounds of good hard tallow Candles
80 bushels of good clean dry Salt.
The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1838.

At Fort Brady, Sault de Ste. Marie.

120 barrels of Pork
240 barrels of fresh superfine Flour
110 bushels of new white field Beans
1760 pounds of good hard Soap
800 pounds of good hard tallow Candles
40 bushels of good clean dry Salt.
The whole to be delivered by the 1st of June, 1838.

At Hancock Barracks, Houlton, Maine.

420 barrels of Pork
240 barrels of fresh superfine Flour
110 bushels of new white field Beans
1760 pounds of good hard Soap
800 pounds of good hard tallow Candles
40 bushels of good clean dry Salt.
The whole to be delivered in December, 1837, and January and February, 1838.

At New York.

120 barrels of Pork
240 barrels of fresh superfine Flour
110 bushels of new white field Beans
1760 pounds of good hard Soap
40 bushels of good clean dry Salt.

At Baltimore.

120 barrels of Pork
240 barrels of fresh superfine Flour
110 bushels of new white field Beans
1760 pounds of good hard Soap
40 bushels of good clean dry Salt.

NOTE.—all bidders are requested to extend the amount of their bids for each article, and exhibit the total amount of each bid.

The periods and quantities of each delivery, at those posts where they are not specified, will be one-fourth 1st June, 1st September, 1st December, 1838, and 1st March, 1839.

The hogs, of which the pork is packed, to be fattened on corn, and each hog to weigh not less than two hundred pounds, and will consist of one hog to each barrel, excluding the feet, legs, ears, and snout.

Side pieces may be substituted for the hams.

The pork is to be carefully packed with Turk's Island salt, and in pieces not exceeding ten pounds each. The pork to be contained in seasoned heart of white oak, or white ash barrels, full hooped. The beans in water-tight barrels; and the soap and candles in strong boxes, of convenient size for transportation. Salt will only be received by measurement of thirty-two quarts to the bushel. The candles to have cotton wicks.

The provisions for Prairie du Chien and St. Peter's must pass St. Louis, for their ultimate destination, by the 15th April, 1838. A failure in this particular will be considered a breach of contract, and the Department will be authorized to purchase, to supply these posts.

The provisions will be inspected at the time and place of delivery; and all expenses are to be paid by contractors, until they are deposited at such storehouses as may be designated by the agent of the Department.

The Commissary General reserves the privilege of increasing or diminishing the quantities, or of dispensing with one or more articles, at any time before entering into contract; and also of increasing or reducing the quantities of each delivery one-third, subsequent to the contract, on giving sixty days' previous notice,

Bidders not heretofore contractors are required to accompany their proposals with evidence of their ability, together with the names of their sureties, whose responsibility must be certified by the District Attorney, or by some person well known to the Government; otherwise their proposals will not be acted on.

Advances cannot be made in any case, and evidence of inspection and full delivery will be required at this office before payment can be made, which will be by Treasury warrants on banks nearest the points of delivery, or nearest the places of purchasing the supplies, or nearest the residence of the contractors, at their option.

Each proposal will be sealed in a separate envelope, and marked "Proposals for furnishing army subsistence."

GEO. GIBSON, C. G. S.

July 6—1820.

JOHN SMITH--MERCHANT TAILOR,

(LATE OF WEST POINT.)

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to return thanks to the Officers of the U. S. Army for their liberal patronage, and to inform them that he has changed his place of business to 168 Pearl Street, New York, where he hopes, from his long experience and unremitting exertions, a continuation of their favors.

N. B. Orders forwarded with despatch.

July 1—1y

POSTPONEMENT--IRON FOR TANKS.

NAVY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, }

June 19, 1837. }

THE time for receiving proposals, agreeably to the advertisement of the 30th May last, for Iron for Tanks, is extended to the 5th July next, 3 o'clock, P. M. At which time proposals will be received for furnishing and delivering at the Navy Yard, Washington, fifty thousand pound of *Rivet* Iron, five-eighths of an inch; to be of the best quality, accurately rolled, and to undergo such tests as the Commissioners of the Navy may direct.

The Tank Iron for the *Razee*, with at least ten thousand pounds of *Rivet* Iron, to be delivered on the 1st September next; and ten thousand pounds of *Rivet* Iron, to be delivered at each subsequent delivery of Tank Iron for the sloops of war.

Two good and sufficient sureties will be required for the faithful performance of the contracts, and, as an additional security, ten per cent. of the value of all deliveries of both descriptions of iron will be deducted and retained, until the contracts are, in all respects, fully completed, and is to be forfeited in case of non-compliance on the part of the contractors. The names and residence of the sureties proposed must accompany the offers.

June 22—15Jy

TO CLAIMANTS AND OTHERS.

FRANCIS A. DICKINS, of the City of Washington, having resigned the appointment held by him for some years in the Treasury and War Departments, has undertaken the Agency of Claims before Congress, and other branches of the Government, including commissions under treaties, and the various public offices; also, the procuring of patents for public lands, presenting claims for services in the revolution, and for military and navy pensions, and generally such other business as may require the aid of an agent at Washington. He will likewise attend to the prosecution of bounty land claims upon the State of Virginia, and the recovery of lands in Ohio which have been sold for taxes.

Persons having, or supposing themselves to have, claims, can, on transmitting a statement of the facts, have their cases examined, and be advised of the proper course of proceeding. His charge will be moderate, depending upon the nature of the case, amount of the claim, and the extent of the service.

He is also agent for the American Life Insurance and Trust Company, and for the Baltimore Fire Insurance Company.

Mr. F. A. Dickins is known to most of those who have been in Congress within the last four years, or who have occupied any public station at Washington.

His office is on Pennsylvania Avenue, adjoining the buildings occupied by the Treasury Department, and opposite to those occupied by the Post Office Department.

All letters must be post paid.

June 1—1y*